## WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1875.

## SHERMAN ON THE FINANCES

HIS FIRST GUN IN THE CHIO CAMPAIGN.

PLATFORMS OF THE PARTIES COMPARED

REPUBLICAN PLAN FOR RESUMPTIO DEMOCRATIC PLAN FOR INFLATION,

Details of the Workings of the Two Policies-The Proposed Increase of Greenbacks Will Decrease and. Therefore, Practically Lower the Wares of Labor. While Resumption Will Give Us the Uniform Currency of the World.

man's remarks at the Republican meeting in e county, Ohio, [on Saturday night: Speech of Hon. John Sherman.

Fellow-citizens: I accepted your invitation i accompany Gov. Hayes to this opening meeting of the canvass, partly from a desire to visit again this beautiful region of Ohio, but chiefly that I might present to you in the clearest and simples way my view of the financial questions involved in it. I am personally indebted to the people of Lawrence county for their support during my official life, and have been in hearty accord with the views that have prevailed among you. I know very well the general interests which occupy you. You have here a great diversity of employments. You are farmers, miners and manufacturers. You sell food, coal and fron. You suffered from the panic of 1873, and still suffer from the low price of iron. You are largely interested in the question of currency and taxation. You have among you some differences of opinion on these subjects. 1 therefore need not apologize to you when I say that I mean to confine myself on this occasion en-tirely to such topics. I am bound by my duty to you and to the people of Ohio to speak frankly upon the financial policy of the Republican party, with a confident belief that you are both able and willing to give to this policy your thoughtful con

And, fellow-citizens, let us approach directly the questions involved. They relate to your cur-rency, and incidentally to the principles that should guide us in levying taxes on imported goods. These matters are directly presented to you by both political parties, and the decision of the peopls of Ohio upon them will have a widereaching influence upon the whole people of the rency question? Currency is that which by law or custom passes from hand to hand in exchange for labor, and for the productions of human in-dustry, and for land and all acquired wealth, Properly the word currency includes gold and silver, as well as all paper money, but now that we have a depreciated currency, it will be best we have a depreciated currency, it will be best understood if we regard our currency as including only the United States notes, bank notes and iractional currency in common use in the United States. The first and principal question is, shall this currency be made equal in purchasing power to gold and silver? Upon this question there ought to be no difference of opinion among intelligent men. By common consent in all ages of the world—in all civilized and semi-civilized nations, both Christian and pagan—gold and silver are regarded as the best standards of value. They are not only easily made into current coin, but they are in any form and wherever found of intrinsic value, easily divided, indeet would, and easily transported. Different nations have tried many expedients to substitute something else as a standard of value, but experience has uniformly driven them back to gold and silver. Even now in the United States, where we have a legal-tender paper currency, its depreciation is daily measured by the standard of gold. All our business with

United States, where we have a legal-tender paper currency, its depreciation is daily measured by the standard of gold. All our business with foreign cities, and most of the large transactions in commercial cities is based on gold values. And now in spite of our law the market value of all your productions, your wheat, your iron, your labor is measured by gold. We deceive ourselves as the Israelites did of old by making gods and worshiping them. We make our paper money a legal tender, a standard of value, and naturally think it measures the price of gold. We think we see gold bobbing up and down for the play of the bulls and bears of New York, but it is our paper money—the public credit—that is bobbing up and down.

Four hundred years ago men saw as we now see the sun rising in the East, passing over the firmament, and setting in the West. It appeared that the sun was a mere tender to the earth—a satellite to render its daily offices for our use. Galilleo and others proved that all this was deception; that the earth moved around on its axis ence a day, and, as one of the smallest of the planets, on its orbit once a year, and that the sun was the centre of our system, and itself was but one of innumerable stars. Though this was demonstrated, and we all now admit it, yet we still say the sun rises and the sun sets, just as the brokers say gold has risen, gold has falsen; and yet, fellow-citizens, if we are not blinded by ignorance and carelessness, we know thatgold has not risen any more than the sun has risen. Gold cannot go down any more than the sun has risen. Gold cannot go down any more dearth, the promise of the United States to pay in gold, and then its value is in precise proportion to the expectation that it will be paid in gold according to promise. The commercial world measures our currency by their estimate or guess as to when we will redeem it in gold. All know that we have the ability to redeem it, but they speculate upon our willingness to do it, and measure in this way the depreciation of our note

why paper money should be equal to gold.

Why paper money should be reasons why our currency should be made equal to gold. The first and most obvious one is that the United States promise to pay its notes in gold. Here is a dollar bill. It reads: "The United States will pay to the bearer one dollar." What is a dollar? The statutes of the United States declare a dollar to be a coin weighing 26.8-10 grains of standard gold. Why is it not paid? Are we unable now, as during the war, to meet this obligation? It is said the note does not fix the time of payment. This would be no defense by an individual in a suit at law, for the court would say such a note was payable on demand, and compel him to pay. The United States cannot be sued, but it ought to be honest; it ought to observe those rules of honesty that it prescribes for its citizens. Admit that it has the power to say that the time of payment is a question of public policy; but a public policy that delays the payment of such an obligation after the nation is able to pay seriously impairs the public faith and sets an evil example.

Another reason why these notes should be made equal to gold is that the purchasing power of depreciated paper money depends upon the caprice of speculators, who put its value up and down at their whim of interest. Every holder of this nets finds its value daily changing. It may be worth 22 grains of gold to-day and to-morrow 22. It is like a movable yardstick or a changeable ton, or a short acre. Surely, a promise depending on the faith of a great nation like ours should be as unchangeable ton, or a short acre. Surely, a promise depending on the faith of a great nation like ours should be as unchangable ton, or a short acre. Surely, a promise depending on the faith of a great nation like ours should be as unchangable ton, or a short acre. Surely, a promise depending on the faith of a great nation like ours should be as unchangable ton, or a short acre. Surely, a promise to pay for it a dollar, and yet it will only buy as much as 55 ce

Now, fellow-citizens, what are the objections to this policy? The first and most obvious is that existing debts and contracts based upon depreciated paper money would be advanced to the gold standard. If this was done suddenly, without notice or time for preparation, it would be wrong, but if reasonable time is given, contracts will be adjusted to meet the change. Nearly every one is a creditor as well as a debtor, and debts due you will balance what you owe. The advance toward a specie standard would be so gradual as to be imperceptible. The functuations in the value of paper money have been in a single year more than the present depreciation, and yet we allow four years for the change. When the notes were first issued all contracts were payable in gold. The creditor had to suffer a rapid depreciation; but since 1866 there has been a gradual appreciation; but since 1866 there has been a gradual appreciation of our currency. By a wise policy we could long since have reached a specie standard, and have been so of this very fear of debtors we failed to take proper measures. Ten years have passed away since the close of the war, and still we are fourteen per cent. from the specie standard, and have been so now for five years. Shall this always continue? Somebody will always be in debt. All existing debts are based upon the knowledge that we must reach a specie standard some time. Why not now adopt the policy, and give full notice of the time and manner of resumption? Will debts diminish by postponing unmeasurably the time? We know they will not. Would you attempt the impossible feat of scaling the debt according to the value of the currency when it was contracted? This, though often proposed, has as often been rejected as impracticable. The only policy is to give ample time and notice, so that debtor and creditor may adjust their obligations, and then steadily pursue that policy until your United States notes are equal to gold, and this, as I will show you, is the policy now proposed by the Republican party. OBSECTIONS ANSWERED.

Another objection meets us whenever we attempt to advance the value of our currency to the gold standard. We are told that speede payments involve a great contraction of the currencey, and that a contraction of the currencey would make memory scarce and add to the present distress. This objection rests upon a failacy. I deny both the premise and the conclusion. It rests upon the isliacy that we can by law fix the amount of the currency necessary for the wants of business. From the very nature of good currency it ebbs and flows, contracts and expands to meet the demands of trade. If idle it ought to be redeemed; if needed for the purchase of production it should ABOUT CONTRACTION. and flows, contracts and expands to meet the demands of trade. If idie it ought to be redeemed; if needed for the purchase of production it should be issued to meet the demand. The only law to regulate its amount is to provide for the issue of all that can be maintained at par in gold. If it is below par, there is too much. If it cannot be readily had in exchange for production, for which there is a demand, then there is too little. Under this rule the great body of our present circulation could be maintained at par in gold, and all the gold now lying idle, and all that is produced by mining will be added to and mingle with the paper money in daily use. It is so in France, where sh aggregate currency of paper money and gold is maintained as large or larger than ours. So in England, where the Bank of England notes and gold coin are both in circulation. So it was in specie-paying times in our own country, except that the paper money, being then issued by State anthority, was of limited circulation. And now under our admirable system of United States notes and national bank notes both could be maintained in circulation at par with gold, and form a currency as safe and perfect as human in genuity has ever devised. All labor and productions would be measured by an unchangeable standard, and all the money would circulate that was necessary to purchase at the gold standard every production of human industry. A GREAT ERROR.

Sometimes it is said that the recent panic was caused by a want of currency or a contraction of the currency. This is a great error.

In September, 1872, when the panic commenced, the amount of United States notes outstanding was 356,000,000, of fractional currency 45,000,000, and of bank of circulation 380,000,000, in all 740,000,000 millions, or more than it had ever been before. The panic came with this vast sum affoat, and Secretary Richardson, without authority of law, issued 26,000,000 mere of United States notes, for the laudable purpose, as he though, of easing the money market. It nearly all went into banks, and there remained in unbroken pschages. If floeding a country with currency would prevent a panic or stop one, here we had the trial. But it was only like pouring oil on a fire. It is demonstrable that nearly all panics, except such as are traceable to war, tamine or like causes, spring from expanded credits and, in many cases, from excessive paper money. Over production is the nevitable result: improvident contracts, unprofit. Sometimes it is said that the recent panic was WHY THE EXCESS OF PAPER MONEY.

But we Hepublicans are often told that if gold is the standard of value, why was paper money issued at all in excess of the amount that could be kept at par in gold. The answer is that it was issued under the overwhelming necessities of a great civil war. I remember well all the circumstances connected with the first and all the succeeding issues of United States notes, and took as effective a part as any one else in providing for their issue. It was in February, in 1862, after all the banks had suspended specie payments, when our armies had made no progress, our revenues were more than a million dollars a day. There was then lying on the table of Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Trassury, requisitions for over eighty million dollars to pay our soldiers, and to supply them with food, ammunition and transportation. Our bonds could not be sold, for there was no currency to pay for them. We had to issue the note of the United States in the form of currency, and yet as a part of the public debt. The only question was whether they should be a legal tender between individuals in the payment of debts. Upon this point I had clear convictions. I felt that if our soldiers were to be compelled to take these notes as money, that we were bound, if we could, to require everybody else to take them as money. We could not leave them to the tender mercies of creditors, shavers and unpatriotic men, who would gladly deery and repudiats these notes. We therefore made them a legal tender, and the Supreme Court has upheld our power to do so. But we took every precautien to prevent their depreciation. We carefully limited the amount; we made them a legal tender in payment of all debts, and we made them onwerfully limited the amount; we made them a legal tender in payment of all debts, and we made them convertible into bonds, the interest of which was payable in gold, and the duries or taxes on imported goods were made payable in gold, but had the interest of our financial policy was in repealing, instead of suspending, during the war the r

FOSITION OF THE TWO PARTIES.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have gone perhaps at too great length into some of the palpable arguments for a restoration of our currency to a gold standard. Let us now examine the procise position taken by the two great parties on this important question. At the first sension of the late Congress, in December, 1973, after the panic had swept by its resisties progress great enterprises out of existence; when the demand for iron and fabrics of iron, and, indeed, for all leading manufactures, had ceased; when industry in all branches was suffering from paralysis, Congress was called upon definitely to face this financial question. All previous efforts to restore our currency to the gold standard had failed from irreconcilable differences of opinion among all parties and in all sections as to the proper measure and manner of doing so. Then the Committee on Finance in the Senate reported a resolution, very general in its terms, that it was the duty of Congress to take definite measures to restore our currency to a gold standard. This led to a debate memorable, at least, for its length, but with practically no result, and Congress adjourned with no definite financial policy. This was the first time in its history when the Hepublican party failed to grappie with the issue of the heur. It went into the canyans last fail divided in its councils and silent when it should have spoken. The result was our defeat and the restoration of the Democratic party to power in the Heuse of Representatives, with sense highly Confederate officers to represent the Lost Cause. When Congress met at its last session this severe defeat had one good effect, at least, in convincing Republican members of Congress that a party charged with the administration of the Government must be able to agree upon the most pressing desired of opinions; after mutual concessions by Republicans of differing opinions, Congress day construency at the administration of the construency as the media standard the them.

lected to bring about the result aimed at. I do not conceal from you my firm conviction that the true policy was gradually to fund United States notes until the residue of them were at par with gold. The bank notes being redeemable in United States notes, would rise to par at the same time. A declared policy of this kind, boldly pursued, would not, in my opinion, have reduced to any considerable degree the volume of the currency, but would have inspired such confidence as at once to start again into activity many industries now languishing and depressed. But many good Republicans thought otherwise, and, therefore, we agreed to postpone actual resumption until January 1, 1879, except so far as it would be promoted by the circulation of silver coins and the preparations which the Secretary of Treasury is fully authorised to make in anticepation of resumption at the time stated. While, therefore, this law does not fully most my views, every provision of it tends in the right direction. Leading editors, jumping at heaty conclusions at midmight, declared it a sham, but they often have consider to revise their opinions; and some of them have done so as to this law. Though remote as to time and very slow, yet if the duties enjoined on the Secretary of the Treasury by this law are performed, we will as sure as fake, at the time fixed, have United States potes and bank notes advanced to par with gold. The Republican convention in Ohie, in their second resolution, declare. That a policy has been declared by every Espublican State convention held this year, so that we may now announce as the fixed pelley of the Republican party a steady march towards specie payments, and no step backward.

march towards specie payments, and no step backward.

THE FORITION OF DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.

What is the position of the Democratic party on this question? When the finance bill was pending in December last the objection made by Democratic Senators was that it would not reach specie payments soon enough. My colleague, Judge Thurman, was quite facetious about our caution and timidity. Senator Bayard made a string speech against it, because it did not provide at once for a contraction of the currency. Every Democratic Senator and member voted against it; some wanting resumption in July, 1878, and all denouncing our slow progress towards specie payments, and now, "presto, change" they are for more money. Judge Thurman is munsled; allowed to appear only before selected audiences, and my old friend, Sam. Oary, is let loose to lead this new cry of more money. Well, more money is agood cry, for we all want money, but it is not by such a party cry that an intelligent people will be led to issue more and more depreciated paper money in defiance of the warnings of experience, reason, law and public honor. Before reading this new Democratic grospel, let me invite the attention of my Democratic prospel, let me invite the attention of my Democratic party presents itself. If there was anything definite in itseld-time policy it was "hard money," the "money of the Constitution," "money that ingles." Even during the war, when the issue of paper money was vital, there was something manly in their opposition to it. But now when the Kepublican party seek to make this money qual to "hard money" to the Party, demand more money, more depreciated money; no limit, no restriction, no provision for their party, demand more money, more depreciated money; no limit, no restriction, no provision for their party, demand more money, more depreciated money; no limit, no restriction, no provision for their party, demand more money, more depreciated money in this but sheer demagogiem; base trifing with your interests; the vain hope that in a tim

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Now, fellow-dirisans, I propose, so that I may do no injustice, to read to you the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth planks of the Democratic platform, which present the governing issues of this canvass, and to expose, as well as I can, the errors of fact and argument contained in them. The eighth resolution I will now read:

"Eighth—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Hepublican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, have already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threaten it with general bank-ruptey and ruin. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, learing the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold, to be brought about by promoting the indus-

This resolution commences with a hileshood of fact. When did the Republican party contract the currency of the country? That party devised not paper currency both of the party devised not paper currency. Both of United States notes was fixed at \$400,000 in 1984. The only reduction or contraction of these notes was alone by Socretary McCulloch in the administration of from \$400,000,000 to \$250,000.000. That my reduction or contraction of these notes was alone by Socretary was suspended by the set of Congress of February 4, 1986. The only me of United States notes then remained at \$250,000,000 united \$250,000.000 more, making \$250,000,000. Furing all this time, however, from March, 1980, there has been a steady increase of the fractional currency and national bank notes, so that instead of a concurrency. As I stated before, there was more paper currency outstanding at the moment the pasic came upon ut than ever before, and with the vain hope of stopping it Mr. Richardson the value of the stopping of the stopping it Mr. Richardson the value of the stopping of the stopping it Mr. Richardson the value of the stopping of the stopping

THE JOHNSON OBSEOUIES. THE FLOODS THE OHIO VALLEY SUBMERGED. HOUSES, WHEAT AND LIVE STOCK

FLOATING DOWN THE IWABASH. The Waters Higher Than Ever Knows prehended to Crops and to

Bailway Tracks and Bridges - Reports from All Sections Up to Midnight.

ANDREW JOHNSON. Preparations for the Burial with Masonic Honers. New York, Aug. 2.—A Greenville, Tennessed dispatch says the remains of ex-President John

son reached there yesterday morning. They were taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity were taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity and conveyed to the residence of the deceased, where the body was enfolded in a beautiful silken national flag, while in one hand was the Constitution. New York, Aug. 2.—At a meeting of the members of Tammany Society, held here to-night, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of deep sorrow at the sudden and unexpected demise of the late Hon. Andrew Johnson, and offer-

STATE OFFICIALS WILL ATTEND. NASHVILLE, Aug. 2.—Ex-President Johnson will be buried with Masonic honors at Greenville to-morrow. Gov. Porter and other executive officers, with a number of prominent citizens of this city and portion of Tennessee, have left for Green-ville to attend the obsequies.

GREENVILLE, Aug. 2.-The remains arrived here on Sunday morning and were deposited at his residence until this morning, when they were taken to the court-house, where they now lie in

Brown, who is detained at her residence with her mother, who is not expected long to survive the shock occasioned by her husband's sudden death. The court-house, stores and private residences are draped in mourning. Deep gloom pervades the community. A large concourse, civic and mili-tary, is expected. The Governor and State officials and the Nashville committee are expected in the morning. A beautiful casket, with rich silver mountings and Masonic emblems, contains the torps. The body showed signs of decomposition this morning, and the case was closed excluding from view the face or any part of the body. The casket is covered with floral offerings. Upon the silver plate is engraved simply "Andrew John-

Upon the walls of the court-room, where the body lies, are three oil portraits of deceased, and many photographs of various styles. A steel engraving and splendid bust in medallion are surrounded with badges of mourning. Upon the casket, amid wreaths of flowers, is his large steel engraving in rich glit frame with heavy Masonic insignia. A civic, military and Masonic pro-cession will escert the remains from the court-house at 11 o'clock to the place of burial, on Johnson Hill.

## DAMAGES BY THE STORMS.

Railway Trains Impeded-Rise of the Rivers Quite Rapid and Overflow Feared. St. Louis, Aug. 2.—The rain continued through-out Saturday night and up to noun yesterday. The mercary fell to sixty degrees. Four of the principal railroads running east from this city are either flooded in places or damaged so that trains are in a similar condition. Up to last night the river had risen three feet since Saturday night and was still rising at the rate of two inches per

Accounts from the upper Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois rivers say that all these streams are rising rapidly, and tributaries within two hundred miles of here are all greatly swollen, many of them pouring out in floods. Dispatches from various parts of this State say that immense damage has been done to the crops and farm property generally. In Spring river bottom alone the damage suffered by the farmers is estimated at \$1,500,000. The Osage, Laramic and Blackwater rivers are higher than ever before, and, in fact, all the streams in the State are at

CAUSING GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The railroads are also suffering seriously from wash-outs, the losses of bridges and overflows, trains being badly delayed or stopped entirely. The turnpike roads are also being washed away in places and the bridges destroyed. Travel of all kinds is impeded. Probably there never was so widely-extended damage done by rain in this state.

AN OVERPLOW EXPECTED AT MEMPHIS.
MEMPHIS, Aug. 2.—Telegrams from above last night dispelled the last hope of averting an overflow. The river here is still rising slowly. The mercury fell rapidly last evening, and at 60°cleck this morning stood at 67°, which is unprecedented in this latitude on the 2d of August. The cotton on the uplands is reported as suffering from the incessant shewers and running to weeds. AN OVERPLOW EXPECTED AT MEMPHIA IN CENTRAL ORIO.

IN CENTRAL OHIO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 2.—The heavy rains of last night filled cellars heretofore dry, and covered corn and wheat fields even more deeply than they were before. The Scioto river is higher than it has been for years, but no fears are fait for the levee. The Hocking Valley Railroad Company only run trains to Lancaster. The president reports more severe floods between that point and Athens along the line of the railroad than has been known for many years. The Pan Handle trains all come in on time. The Lattle Miami road, by reason of floods, sent Cincinnati trains to-day by way of Xenia and Dayton.

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IN NORTHERN ILLUNOIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Specials this morning report that heavy and damaging rains prevailed in Central and Northern Illinois and in portions of Iowa during the past forty-sight hours. The crops have been almost entirely destroyed in some of the lowland sections, and even the high-lands have suffered to a great extent. The railroads have been washed out at some points, but no serious accidents are reported as yet.

New York, Aug. 2.—A very heavy rain storm has prevailed here since early this morning. HOCKING VALLET UNDER WATER.

HOCKING VALLET UNDER WATER.

CINCIPNATI, August 2.—A dispatch from
Athens, Ohio, says that Hocking valley is completely submerged. The rise of the river is
within three inches of the greatest rise over
known. The crops are a total loss, and reports
of other losses come in constantly. No trains
were run over the Hocking Valley railroad today.

were run over the mossing vassay satisfacts and class.

The water is over the track of the Marietta and Cheimmat railread, below the town, where two trains are blockaded—one, a passenger train, (full of people,) standing completely isolated for some time. The loss at the Salina sait mines will be heavy. A bridge on the Marietta and Cheimnat road west of here is gone; the heavy bridges are standing the strain well.

Cincinnati road west of here is gone; the heavy bridges are standing the strain well.

DAMAGE BY FLOORS TO INDIANA RAILWAYS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—The continued rainstorm in this section since Saturday night has been very damaging to railways west and south of this point. White river has continued raing slowly since Friday evening. Indianola, on the west side of the river, is all affost. An immense amount of damage has been done to property on the west side of this city and in the bottom lands along while river. Vincennes railroad has suffered severely in the neighborhood of Martinsville. The track is submerged for miles between that city and Gosport.

The Vandalis railroad suffered the loss of their new bridge near Cartersburg, one end of the bridge being lowered; the track was also considerably damaged at several points. The Indianapolis and St. Louis road was badly damaged at St. Mary's and Danville, portion of the treetle work at the latter place being washed away. The western division of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette road suffered in the washing away of road-bed at Crooked Creek, a few miles west of this city. The Indianapolis, Pennsylvania and Chicago railroad had its bridge at Nobleaville damaged and the track also considerably damaged at several points.

The road-bed of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad was slightly damaged. The Jeffersonville, Madison and Endianapolis road is considerably injured at Rockford and Comparatively little.

OVERPLOW OF THE SCIOTO.

OVERFLOW OF THE SCIOTO.

CINCIPNATI, August S.—A. dispatch from Charlestown, West Virginia, report all the streams rising rapidly. A boom in Elis river was swept away, causing a loss in logs of \$25,000.

Réports from all parts of Unio to-night, South of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, continue the gloomy accounts heretolore given in these dispatches of loss and damage by the floods.

the floods.

TERREHAUTE, Aug. 2.—The flood in this region is very devastating. The Wabash river is some 20 inches higher than during the great rise of 1808, and as tew inches higher than in the still greater inundation of 1828. The river is rully three miss wide opposite the city, and is still slowly rising. A few small bouses have floated down, some live stock, and millions of bushels of wheat in the shock have floated down. Large quantities of hey have also gone down. There is but little driftwood, or the bridge could not possibly remain.

hay have also gone down. There is but little driftwood, or the bridge could not possibly remain.

The two railroad bridges, the Vandalia and the indianapolia and St. Leuis are both unaste. The water is within a few inches of the windows of the water works and quite even with the floor of gas works; both are on the river's bank, but sandbag embankments have so far kept the water out, and no loss of life has been reported as yet. The Clinton wagon bridge, fourteen miles above, is floating down on us, asis a saw-mill.

Over (2000,000 bushels of corn are reported to be drowned out between Terre Haute and Rutson-ville below. Every house in Bloemtown is nundated. Markell's milldam, five miles west of here, is broken away, and seven houses at Resisville, on the Vandalia railroad, together with three miles of the embankment, are washed away.

Not a train on any of the railroads left to-day except a passenger train to Vinconnes and which returned with no communication from below. We shall have no intercourse in any direction, and no malls for four days at least, there being no less than thirty bridges besides treaties and embankments completely gone.

EFECIAL RIVER REPORT OF SIGNAL OFFICER.

SPECIAL RIVER REPORT OF SIGNAL OFFICER.

ATRIAL RIVER REPORT OF SIGNAL OFFICER.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, 7:30 p. m.—During the past
tweeby-four hours the Ohio river has risen three
feet and a half at Pittsburg, seven feet and a half
at Cincinnati, three feet at Louisville. Dangereus floods will probably occur between Louisville and Pittsburg.

The Mississippi has risen three feet at St.
Louis and five inches at Cairo, and fallen nine
inches at Keokur.

The Alleghany and Monongahela rivers have
risen rapidly.

The Missouri and Red rivers have changed but
slightly. flightly.
The Cumberland has fallen fourteen inches at

Nashville. Very heavy rains have fallen during the past twenty-four hours in the regions of the Ohio val-ley and eastward to the Atlantic coa-t. HARPAR'S FERRY, Aug. 2, 11:07 p. m.—The ob-server of the signal service reports the river at this station rising rapidly. BEECHER CASE.

A New Trial Threatened to Commence in September. NEW YORK, August 2.—Judge Morris, counsel for Theodore Tilton, this afternoon served a notice on Messis. Shearman & Sterling, attorneys of record for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to be pros pared to answer in a new trial on the first Monday in September. Mr. Morris says they have some new evidence, and he thinks they can try the case in ten days. He said they had some new and important, witnesses, and he thought the evidence would be more positive than it was on the former trial. The case will be re-tried in the Brocklyn City Court, and this time before Judge McCue or City Court, and this time before Judge McQue or Reynolds. Mr. Morris declares he will be ready to answer in ten minutes after the case is called. He could not tell who would be associated with him in the trial of the case.

Cigeneral Tracy stated this evening that they would fight the case, and, in his opinion, R would last much longer than Mr. Morris expected.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and wife, accompanied by a party consisting of H. W. Sage and wife, John H. Henry and wife, Moses S. Beach, John L. Hill, Henry M. Cleveland, S. V. White and wife, E. J. Ovington and a number of others, left this city to-day en route for the White Mountains. A special car was at the disposal of the returnionists. A large number of their friends accompanied them to the depot and wished them a pleasant journey.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

BEAVER, UTAN, Aug. 2.—In the Mountain Meadow massacre investigation to-day the de-fense offered the depositions of Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith, which were ruled out, but filed by the clerk. They state, in substance, that

NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILBOAD. The Sale of the Road Postponed Until Thursday.

May.

New York, Aug. 2.—The sale of the Northern Pacific railroad, which was advertised to take place to-day, has been postponed to Thursday, August 12. The postponement is made at the request of all parties in interest for the purpose of giving further time to complete preliminaries, and to give the remaining bondholders and stockholders a further opportunity to assent to the plan of reorganization and share in the benefits of the purchase.

Pennavlvania Finances.

Pennsylvania Finances

Harrisburg, Aug. 2.—The commissioners of the sinking fund met here today, in conformity with law. The State treasurer submitted a statement showing the balance in the sinking fund to be \$455,533.08, whereupen the following resolution was offered by Secretary Quay and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State treasurer be directed to notify the Farmers' and Mechanies' National

mously adopted:

Resolved, That the State treasurer be directed to notify the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Hank of Philadelphia that the commissioners of the sinking fund are prepared to redeem, upon presentation, the balance of the fire-ten loan of the Commonwealth, amounting to \$53,850, and further, that the State treasurer be directed to notify the holders of Chambersburg certificates, issued under the act of May 37,1571, to present the same for payment forthwith at the treasury, and that interest be stopped upon all indebtedness above mentioned on the lat of November next.

The loans thus called for are as follows: 6-10 loan act of February 2, 1807, 843,850; Chambersburg certificates, act of May 37,1871, \$73,168.25; tetal, \$569,918.26—acceeding by \$7,1874,818.25; tetal, \$569,918.26—acceeding by \$7,1874,818.25; tetal, \$569,918.26—acceeding by \$7,1874,818.25; tetal, \$669,918.26—acceeding by \$7,1874,818.25; tetal, \$7,188.25; tetal, \$7,

Kentucky Election.

Kentucky Election.

Louisville, Aug. 2.—The returns from the State as yet are meagre, but so far there is a Democratic majority about the same as at the last election for Governor. In this city Harian, Republicae, is running jahead of his licket, and has reduced the majority largely.

Louisville, Aug. 2.—A special to the Courier-Journal says: Bowling Green gives 255 Democratic gain ever Lesile's vote; Franklin county gives McGreary and entire Democratic State ticket 500 majority; a slight gain over Lesile's vote; Madison county, RcGreary's home, gives him a large majority; Mason county goes Democratic about 700 majority; Paducah gives the Democratic State ticket 106 majority, 210 gain over Lesile's vote; Hart county goes largely Democratic majorities.

So far as heard from the majorities for the Democratic ticket throughout the State are increased over the vote for Lesile, Democrat, in 1871. Hariam, Republican candidate for Governor, generally runs ahead of his ticket in this city. The Democratic majority is 2,788; total vote polled for Governor, 17,604. Gen. Harian lives here. There were no Republican candidates for the Legislature, and the full Democratic delegation is returned. So few towns in Kentucky comparatively can be reached by telegraph that authentic returns from a majority of the counties cannot be obtained for several days. Secretary Bristow reached here yeared and will return to Washington to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—This afternoon ex-priest John W. Gerdemann had a hearing by fore Alderman Buchanan on the charge of emfore Alderman Buchanan on the charge of em-bezalement as consiguee or factor. The charge was brought by A. Dieffenbook, of N. Y., agont for Fred Poustet, importer of Catholie books, images, beads, ac. Gerdemann, while pastor of St. Bonifactus' Catholie church, of this city, twenty-one months ago, received \$1,420 worth of their goods. Of this quantity \$578.35 worth were not returned, and on this the charge was brought of embessiement. He was held in \$500 ball for trisl. After the hearing, as Gerdemann was en-tering a car he was assaulted by Alexander Mo-Laughlin and Alexander Math. The latter struck at him. Both were arrested by the police before doing injury. A large crowd was around the magistrate's office during the hearing, but were not very demonstrative, owing to the large police force present.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. BUSINESS WILL BE SUSPENDED TO-DAY-

in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. PUBLIC DEBT FOR THE LAST MONTH

ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION REDUCTION. appellation of Internal Revenu

Stamps by an Improved Methodrants for the Month-Vellow Fever - Beport from the Stonx -Naval Matters.

The Sioux Indian Commission.

CHEVENNE AGENCY, July 21.

Arrived here yesterday, and leave for Standin, Rock Monday morning. Grand council to be hele at Red Cloud agency September 1. An earlie day is impossible.

Chairman Sioux Commission. Yellow Fever Report.

The following telegram from Fort Barrancas, Florids, has been received by the Surgeon General of the Army: eral of the Army:
FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., August 2, 1878.
Two new cases and one death since my report of
Saturday. None from Fort Pickens for seven
days. Dr. Stienberg is doing well.
J. M. BRANNAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Uom'g.

Payments for July. The payments made from the Treasury by was ranis during the month of July, 1875, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, \$7,225,142,59; War, \$4,337,467.99; Navy, \$4,022,548 76 interior, (Indians and pensions,) \$1,723,265.79; to tal, \$15,267,524.04. The foregoing does not include, payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

Naval Gazette. Assistant Naval Constructor John B. Hoover ordered to Philadelphia navy yard. Assistan ordered to Philadelphia navy yard. Assistant Naval Constructor Joseph Peaster, ordered to the New York navy yard. Lieut. C. R. Meeker, detached from the Rio Bravo and ordered to the Canandaigua. Lieut. E. L. Armory has reported his return home, having been detached from the Asiatic station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Master John B. Collins, detached from the Canonicus and ordered to the Rio Bravo as executive. Midshipman Charles J. Badjer has reported his return home, having been detached from the Narragansett, and has been placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransferd, detached from the Minnesota and ordered to special duty at Washington, D.C., connected with the inter-oceanic survey.

Respect for the Illustrious Dead.

The War Department promulgates orders, reciting the Executive order, announcing the death citing the Executive order, announcing the death of ex-President Johnson and directing that in compliance with the President's instructions the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock s. m. on the day after the receipt of this order at each military post, when the order will be read to them, and the labors of that day will thereafter coase.

The national flag will be displayed at half-staff. At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired; and afterwards, at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and setting sun, a single gun; and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-seven guns.

The officers of the army will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Commodors Ammen, acting Secretary of the Navy, also directs that the ensign at each naval station and of each vessel of the United States navy in commission be heisted at half mast from sunrise to sunset, and that a gun be fired at intervals of every half hour from sunrise to sunset, at each naval stating and on board of daschips and of vessels acting singly on the day of the inneral, when this order may be received in time, otherwise on the day after its receipt. The officers of the navy and marine corre will wear the naval

New Method of Canceling Stamps.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue have perfected a system which it is expected will insure the cancellation of spirit tax stamps when once used, and make it almost impossible for distillers and rectifiers to practice frauds upon the revenue. Instead of pasting the tax-paid stamp entire on the package, the edges of the stamp only will be pasted. A place of paper will be pasted on the stamp so as to prevent the centre, containing the serial number of the package and the number of proof gallons, from being fastened to the package. When dumped by the rectifier, the gauger is required to cut from the stamp the centre containing the serial number and proof gallons, which must be forwarded to the Department through the collector. A complete record of the daily transactions of overy distiller and rectifier will be kept here, and the pleces cut from the tax-paid stamp will be checked up against the parties who handled the spirits. Restifiers will not be sold stamp to cover a larger quantity of spirits than is shown to have been dumped by the vouchers cut from the tax-paid stamps and returned by the gauger. By this means tax-paid stamps cannot be used a second time by distillers and rectifiers, who eannot obtain stamps for a greater quantity of rectified spirits than their own records show they originally purchased for that purpose. The Department will keep a full abstract of the history of every package of spirits from the time it leaves the distiller's cistern until it reaches the retail dealer. This record will only be completed when a portion of the tax-paid stamp is returned to the Department, and the issue of a duplicate number is sure to be detected in a short time. New Method of Canceling Stamps.

The New Five-Dollar Legal-Tender Issuo.

The new issue of five-dollar United States legal-tender notes is being paid out by the Treasury. It is she first Government issue upon which the new Treasurer's signature appears. This note is of almost entirely new design. The face is, in general appearance, nearly the same as the one now in circulation, the exceptions being an improvement and increase of brilliancy produced by the omission of the green that which covers all of the upper part of the notes of the old issue, and the further omission of the round seal from the right-hand end of the note, the latter having been replaced by a very beautiful combination of "black-line lathe work," printed in rod isk, adding beauty and greater security against counterfeiting. Upon the back of the new note (instead of repeated "transfers" from the same dies, which facilitates the counterfeit the back by simply copying three or four pieces of lathe work) every piece of lathe work in distinctive in its character. The large piece in the centre of the note has in it some fifteen different combinations of the laths, and is not marred by either figures or letters. The four corners jave made up of distinct pieces of lathe work, two letters V and two figures is being placed on respective corners, all differing in design, and the same may be said of the four small pieces of lathe work were evidently engraved by master hands, each being perfect of its kind. In addition to charphess and distinctores in all parts, the back of the new note bears less of the green printing and shows more of the fibrous quality of the paper than any other legal-tender nets. It presents a degree of perfection in engraving and an advantageous display of the fibre in the special Government paper not herefores attained. The heack that of the Columbian Bank-note Company, of Washington.

The new issues of \$10, \$20 and \$100 legal-tender notes will soon be ready for circulation. These several issues are intended to replace notes of the The New Pive-Dollar Legal-Tender Issuo. of Washington.

The new larges of \$10, \$20 and \$100 legal-tender notes will soon be ready for circulation. These several issues are intended to replace notes of the same denominations now in circulation. The signature of the new Treasurer is a plain, legible autograpia—"John C. New."—Washington Correspondence of the Beston Post.

The recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States for the month of July, 1875, is as follows:

\$1,700,491,300 00

6187, 829, 670 16

Delt Bearing Interest in Lauful Money. Certiff's indebtedness at 4 per cent.... \$673,000 0 Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent..... 14,000,000 0 Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity...... \$507,965,478 80 82,227,813,048 86 ... \$27,110,460 26 Cash in the Treasury.

Decrease of debt since June 80, 1875. 41, 294, 887 36

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

Appropriation for the Centennial Exposition.

VERSAILLES, August 2.—The National Assumbly on Saturday voted an apprepriation of 30,000 france for the benefit of the Franch exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

NEMERICAN, AUG. 2.—The Assembly to-day based the bill constituting a senate, and also the hannel tunnel bill.

Baron Schloesser on His Way—Rifle Shooting BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Baron Von Schloeseer, the German Minister to the United States, sailed from Hamburg Statuday for New York. The German Federal Rifle Meeting opened at Munich yesterday. Marksmen from the United States, Russia, Austria and Switzerland will take

The Carlists Driven to the Mountains-Madrid, Aug. 2.—Official dispatches report that Martines Campes continues to cannonade the citagel of Lee Dei Urgel. The Carlist generals, Saballs and Dorregaray, have attempted to descend into the plain before Barcelona, but were met by Alfonsist forces, under Gen. Weller, and retreated to the mountains.

SOUTH AMERICA

A New Ministry in Uruguay. MONTEVIDEO, July 31.—The ministry has ra-signed and another one has been formed. The new cabinet is constituted as follows: Naroaja Minister of the Interior: Cames, Minister of Fi Minister of the Interior; Cames, Minister of Fi nance; Bustamente, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Laterna, Minister of War.

THE ARGESTISE CONVENERATION AND BRAZIL TRANQUILLED.

London, Aug. 2.—Advices from Bio Janeiro report that the Argentine Government has made a moderate and specific reply to the Brazillan note in regard to the Paraguayan treaties, and lears of war have been dispelled.

Progress of the Insurrection in Herzegovins -Trebique to be Besieged-Milano's Visit

not Political, but Personal. intelligence received from the camp of the Herregovinan insurgents a number of engage ments have been fought between the Turkish troops and the insurgents during the last three troops and the insurgents during the last three days, first along the left pank of the river Narenta and subsequently at Mupa Stalatz, Nevesique and Drenorace. The Turks are reported to have lost three cannon and eighty rifles. Popoopolje has also risen. Seven hundred insurgents intend cocupying the road to Troblque, The insurgents expect the innabitants of Suma and the population of the frontier on Montenegro to join them in a couple of days, and that they will thus be enable to besiege Trebique.

SERKING MEDICAL ADVICE.

HEREBGOVINA PROPOSES TO JOIN THE SCLAVONIC PROVINCES.

LOND'S, Aug. 3-6 s. m.—A special dispatch to the Daily News reports that the revolutionary committee of Heregovina have issued and widely circulation a manifesto advocating the in-corporation of Heregovina and Bosnia with Servia and Montenegro.

GREAT BRITAIN Arraignment and Trial of Col. Valentine Ba-

ker for Assaulting Miss Dickinson-Guilty GROYDON, ENGLAND, Aug. 2.—Col. Valentine Baker was arraigned before the Assises here to-day to answer to the indictment found against him charging misdemeanor for an assault upon a young lady in a railway carriage. The trial was concluded this evening. Col. Baker was found not guilty of attempting to ravish the complain-

SHILLING TRLEGRAMS A PAILURE, Loydon, Aug. 2.—The Times says the system introduced by the Government for sending messages over the telegraph lines in Great Britain for one shilling has disappointed antiepations. It says the time is coming when this rate will cease to pay, and unless a great change is made the service will become a heavy and increasing permanent charge on the country's finances.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARADAY. LONDON, Aug. 2.—The steamer Faraday, which was engaged in repairing the direct cable, has arrived at Deal. CORE OF THE BERALD CABLESPECIAL SENSATION

Lowbox, August 2.—The Earl of Desart, of Kilkenny, a Liberal, denounces the O'Conneil celebration as sectarian. Trouble is feared if Lord O'Hagan delivers the oration, and the indications are that Thursday will not pass without disturb-

are that Thursday will not place and anos.

MOODY STILL AT WORK-18,000 STRIKERS IDLE.

LOSDON, Aug. 2, 3 a. m.—Mr. Moody addressed an assembiage of 33,000 people at Wrexham last Sunday.

Telegrams from Oldham announce that the strike in cotton mills is almost universal; 18,000 operatives are idle. The feeling against the employers is very bitter.

The New York Times says the census of that city, just taken, shows the population to be 1,050,oo.

A fire in the warehouse of Longly Pactory Sunday night, at Aurusta, Ga., destroyed 197 bales of goods. Loss \$7,000.

New Your, Aug. 2.—John Quigley and his seven-year-old son, Patrick, were drowned in Hog Island inlet, Long Island, yesterday.

Fall River, Aug. 2.—The woolen mills all started at beli-time to-day, but in most of them there were no weavers or spi ners. At noon all but four mills in this city st. pped. Everything is quiet.

there were no weavers or spiners. At moon and but four mills in this city st. pped. Everything is quiet.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 2.—The survivors of the Third Georgia regiment left this evening on a special train of seven cars for Portsmouth, Va., where the annual reunion of the command will be held. A number of invited guests accompanied the party.

Powtsville, Pa., Aug. 2.—The fire in the slope of the Bear Ridge Colliery at Mahasoy Planes, which caught from the burning of a breaker, was extinguished this moraing, after burning thirty-two hours. Loss on breaker \$75,000; insured for \$40,000. It is not known what damage was done in the slope to coal and futures. Cincumman, Aug. 2.—The convention, composed chiefly of editors of papers devoted to the interests of the colored people, assembled in this city to-night. The object of the convention is to discuss subjects of interest to the colored people. The proceedings to-day and to-morrow are private. On Wednesday a public session will be had.

of the great statesman, died at his residence in New York yesterday.

Congressmen Chester W. Chapin, of Springdield, Mass., was formerly a stage-driver, and is said now to be worth \$10,000,000.

The Rew. Dr. Porteous, of All Souis' church, Brooklyn, is sick with gastric fever. He was prostrated suddenly last Saturday evening.

Mr. W. G. Shine, Mr. Mark Price and Miss Gussie De Forrest are engaged for the season of 75-75 at the Grand Opera House, Cincunsatt.

M. Gaillard, who has lately painted the portrait of Plus IX, has been made by his sitter Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

Mr. Oarl Rosa, who has the deepest sympathy of American friends, opens his English operasesson at the Princess' theatre, London, September 11. ber il.

William O. Avery was before the United States District Court in St. Louis, yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to the three indictments found against him.

Senator Logan was entertained in San Francisco last week by some of his old companions in arms, in the form of a picnic and excursion around the harbor.

The Swiss Government has notified the State Department of the appointment of Colonel Refter as commissioner general for Switzerland for the Centennial Exhibition of 1978.

Judge Love, of Keeknik, lows, of the United.

for the Centennial Exhibition of 1976.

Judge Love, of Keeknk, lows, of the United States District Court, accepts the professorship in the University law school in lows City, Iows, vacated by Judge Cols, of the State Supreme bench. bench.

Rev. James D. McCabe, a well-known minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, died Saturday afternoon, aged strty-seven years. He was formerly a misister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Elenmond, Ya., but in 1865 joined the Episcopal Church. father—Senator Thurman, of Ohlo,—Alta Coff-formic, July 25.

Rev. Father Thomas Burke writes from Gal-way to an American friend concerning his health: "Rest, long and perfect, proper food and medicine will, they hope, bring me through the present crisis. I feel myself that, with Ged's help, I shall recover, and my dector here, who is a really clever man, is quite confident."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

IT COLLIDES WITH A CATTLE-TRAIN

THE NEW YORK LIMITED EXPRESS

ONE MAN INJURED ... NO ONE KILLED

PASSENGERS DELAYED FIVE HOURS Peculiar Cause of the Accident-The

Switch at Seabrook Not Long Train-Scare Among the Travelers-Slaughter Hogs.

Despite the accidents that have occurred on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad and the precau-tions taken by the officials of that company to prevent a repetition of these disasters, it appears as if a fatality followed the route, rendering it unsafe for travel and placing in peril the lives of the collerent branches that go to make up the means of transit, or those in authority are dereliet in continuing in service persons both unreliable and incompetent for the positions they fill is not known, but it is evident that in investigating the accidents that have occurred the discovery has been made that they have resulted from the carelessness and negligence of their own emthe carelessness and negligence of their own em-ployees and not from any unavoidable and excusable causes. This road yesterday afternoon had another accident, which fortunately brought no serious results as far as the loss of human life

was concerned.

When it is stated that the limited express, what is known as the New York lightning train, while traveling on time, and going at its rapid speed, struck a portion of another train, many will wonder that no lives were lost or any passengers injured beyond receiving a sudden and

sengers injured beyond receiving a sudden and lively shaking up.

At the station known as Seabrook there is a sideling used by trains going North and South to afford passageway for each other, and it was at this point that the collision occurred. Two fast reached that place shortly before 4 o'clock yes-terday afternoon. Here they must leave the main road, and yield the track to the limited express from New York, which was almost due. The freight coming South was the first to arrive, and ran on to the switch. Shortly after the fast freight, bound for Baltimore, and loaded prin-cipally with stock, came up, expecting and inending to take the same switch to get out of the

ranning on to the switch it was found too snort to accommodate the distance demanded by both trains and free the single through track.

The Southern-bound had no space to give, and when both engines stood head and head a freight car of the cattle train still remained diagonally across the through track, completely blocking the way of all other trains. While undecided hew to remedy the case, and a talk among the men was in progress, it was found that the lim-ited express was about due and might come down ited express was about due and might come down upon them at any moment. If it should come along at the usual rapid speed and collide with the freight car, the employees of the road trembled for tear a bloody disaster would ensue. A man with a red flag, signaling danger, was dispatched northward to intercept the train and warn the engineer of impending danger. He had not gone more than two hundred yards before the down express was seen coming along at its ordinary rapid rate of travel. The man sigits ordinary rapid rate of travel. The man sig-naled the train, but, to his surprise, its speed diminished but little, and it soon passed him, then rushed into the freight car, overturning and

The passengers, brought to so an absupt a stop, where butting at each other in the Fullman coaches, but beyond a short butting-match no serious results fellowed to them. The fireman, John Lewis, received some severe cuts and bruises, but none of them were regarded as dan-gerous. Of course these on board were all exgerous. Or course these on board were all ex-cited, anticipating that some of their fellow-tray-elers had been killed, but when the extent of the damages were made known and it was found that pone of the passengers were hurt everybody seemed better contented, and an inspection was made to discover what had caused the accident. made to discover what had caused the accident, it was discovered that the cattle had been more unfortunate than the passengers, as there was five beeves and two logs killed. Then there was the wreck to clear away, which was finally done, and the limited express, due here at 4:10 o'clock, arrived at 9 p. m. After this the trains ran regularly. Probably an investigation will reveal the fact that the company must have longer sidlings, or make up their trains so that they will not more than fill up the switches.

The transition of a friend from life unto death, under all circumstances, especially when in the tender spring of youth, whether it be sudden or admonished from long and severe suffering, creates among those whe are left to mourn a sorrow that may heal as years roll on, but in cases like that of a death of so promising a flower

Denaldson, the Balloonist. CHICAGO, Aug. 2.- The Times will publish an CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The Times will publish an adidavit to-morrow, signed by James McAdfray, a workman in South Chicago, to the effect that he yesterday evening picked up on the lake shore, near Hyde park, a bottle containing a card, en which was written the following:

"July 16, 2 a. m.—We cannot stay up more than an hour longer, as gas is rapidly escaping.

This date is that of the might on which Donaldson and Newton S. Grimwood started from here in the balloon, from which nothing definitely has since been heard.

[Special to the National Republican.] CHILLICOTHE, Aug. 2.—There was a large and

Bosrow, Aug. 2.—The committee of design on the proposed memorial status of Summer threw open, this morning, to the public the twenty-six models sent them by various artists in response to their invitation.